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Pathology of Political Management And Organization of Global Space

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Abstract

Given the existing political, geopolitical, and economic inequalities within the current global space structure and the dominance of the core-periphery model over this space, the sustainability and continuity of the global space are faced with numerous obstacles, including ongoing crises and instability. An important question in this regard is: What actions are necessary to fundamentally transform the current world order from its unbalanced and unsustainable state to a stable and balanced one? Accordingly, the goal of this paper is to analyze the undesirable status of the management and organization of the current global space in terms of geopolitical, economic, social, and other dimensions, and to propose effective solutions for fundamentally changing the current conditions and achieving a just, balanced, and sustainable global structure. This research is problem-oriented and presented in a descriptive-analytical framework. The findings of the paper indicate that if a series of essential actions, such as a fundamental shift in the approach governing international relations in political, geopolitical, economic, social, security, and other relevant areas, are implemented, it would be possible to transform the current unbalanced state of the global space into a desirable and balanced one. Through this transformation, global peace and security can be achieved.

Keywords: Space, Management and Political Organization of Space, Global Space, Global Structure, Core-Periphery Model

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

Given the challenges of organizing political space in the contemporary world across economic, social, and geopolitical dimensions, global inequalities have become increasingly intolerable, and the search for a balanced and just model has been accompanied by greater despair. The continuation of the current state of the global system, particularly its management and political organization, has confronted the global space with numerous obstacles, and at any moment, the fear of widespread events and crises that could lead to the destruction of human civilization can be felt. In light of these realities, it is essential to seriously examine and analyze the crisis of inequality in the organization and political management of global space in economic, social, and geopolitical dimensions. This will enable the identification of the dimensions and roots of the existing crisis, allowing for necessary actions to reform and improve political management and organization in the global space.

Data and Method

This article is problem-oriented in nature and falls under the category of problem-solving research in terms of its objectives. The data and information required for the article have been gathered from documentary sources, including books, specialized articles, and reputable databases. The analysis method of the article is based on the collected data through inductive reasoning and argumentative analysis.

Results and Discussion

In traditional geopolitics, governments sought territory and power, meaning that traditional geopolitics reflected the perspectives of the world's powerful. Subsequently, facing critical approaches and challenging the prevailing intellectual space led to a transformation of traditional geopolitics, placing human liberation at the center of attention. With globalization, traditional geopolitical concepts such as war, competition, national identity, and territorial borders underwent transformation, giving rise to concepts such as humanism and peace geopolitics. From a traditional perspective, geopolitics is about acquiring power and is associated with concepts like competition, conflict, and war. However, modern geopolitics emphasizes convergence among all countries in the world, and peace geopolitics is a new concept that has been examined in recent years within the framework of modern geopolitics. In fact, peace geopolitics is against war, violence, and terrorism, poverty, disease, and economic domination and exploitation; it aims to shape global peace. The 21st century has not become the "American," "Chinese," or "Pacific" century; rather, it has transformed into a "global" century. This complexity of the global system requires the leadership of all major and regional powers to maintain global balance in the face of dynamic changes. For the first time, the global political process requires a joint effort to shape the future of human history. Therefore, it is essential to reduce unhealthy geopolitical and power competitions (both global and regional), create a balance of power in the global system (especially between major and regional powers),



emphasize peace geopolitics, strengthen the position of international institutions (especially the United Nations), eliminate nuclear weapons globally (nuclear disarmament), and fundamentally reform the management and political organization of space in the world, including creating a balance of power in the global system, revising the structure of the United Nations, expanding the membership of the UN Security Council, removing the privilege of veto power, and other similar actions.

Conclusion

Due to the increase in violence, conflicts, and wars, modern geopolitics can transform these global challenges into global peace by emphasizing peace geopolitics. Peace geopolitics believes that the science and knowledge of geopolitics, in its positive aspect namely, peace geopolitics should be utilized to ensure peace, security, and human dignity while avoiding tension, conflict, and war at various levels (local, regional, and global). In fact, peace geopolitics is against war, violence, and terrorism, poverty, disease, and economic domination and exploitation; it aims to shape global peace. Therefore, it is essential to address economic and social inequalities in the world (income, energy, health and sanitation, water, poverty, technology, etc.), strengthen the development of countries (especially the human development index), eliminate nuclear weapons from possessing countries, enhance the position of the united nations and its affiliated institutions, ensure the practical compliance of all countries with legal rulings and international laws, eliminate unhealthy geopolitical competitions among global powers, create a balance of power in the global system (especially between major and regional powers), and emphasize peace geopolitics and universal ethical values (global common values) (environmental preservation, combating terrorism, etc).

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